SEDRIS: Does it make sense as a model for HBR?

June 19, 2001

Topics

- What is SEDRIS a quick overview
- How & when did we start (motivation and timing)
- Small team, big ideas
- Technical challenges, business challenges
- The tough problems
- Key milestones through the years
- SEDRIS today
- Issues in human behavior representation and modeling
- What lessons can be used

Primary Aspects of SEDRIS (technical)

- An infrastructure technology for expressing and sharing environmental data
- Unambiguous representation of environmental data
 - Semantics and relationships of data elements
 - All environmental domains
 - Expressed in a data representation model
- Efficient interchange of environmental data
 - Sharing and re-use
 - Ease of access and software development (API)
 - Tools and applications

Technical Objectives

- Articulate and capture the complete set of data elements and associated relationships needed to fully represent environmental data
 - Data Representation Model (DRM)
 - Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS)
 - Spatial Reference Model (SRM)
- Provide a standard interchange mechanism to predistribute environmental data and promote database reuse among heterogeneous applications
 - Software interface specification (API)
 - SEDRIS Transmittal Format (STF)
- Support the full range of applications across all environmental domains (terrain, ocean, atmosphere, and space) and 3-D models

Technology Components of SEDRIS

- Data Representation Model (DRM): Provides syntax and structural semantics for representing environmental data and databases (the "grammar" of the language)
- Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS): Provides "thing" level semantics (the dictionary of the language) (classify/attribute scheme)
- Spatial Reference Model (SRM): Unified and robust description of the spatial reference systems (coordinate systems), along with an accurate, efficient, and fast software implementation
- Software Interface Specification: (Read and Write Application Programmer Interfaces (APIs))
 - Allows ease of access
 - Lowers the barrier-to-entry in software development
- SEDRIS Transmittal Format (STF): Platform independent storage and transmission of data

Primary Aspects of SEDRIS (business)

- A technology base for reducing data access cost, saving development cost, and improving business efficiency
- A platform for leveraging existing products, value-adding and accessing current data sets, creating new products, or building on the core technologies
- A structured method for describing and communicating environmental data requirements/needs
- A community and an open forum for exchanging and sharing ideas and concepts
- Promoting innovation and business growth through open standards

Business Objectives

- Enable and promote interoperability
- Shift the business focus from "competing to dominate based on infrastructure" to "competing to provide the best value-added or most cost-effective content"
- Expand the commercial business base by providing innovative and practical solutions
- Support existing projects and applications through reuse
- Offer solutions only when there is a clear gain

How SEDRIS Technologies are Applied

Use:

- the DRM to model environmental data
- the DRM, EDCS, and the SRM to specify environmental database content
- the EDCS as a stand alone component
- the SRM as a stand alone component
- all SEDRIS technology components as an interchange mechanism
- SEDRIS tools to examine environmental data
- SEDRIS Technologies as a base to develop new tools

The Conditions - The Motivation

- Very high database development costs
- Database reuse costs in several hundred thousands
- No support for expressing semantics highly visual system driven
- Database reuse non-existent in practice
- Interoperability of networked systems costly and nearly impossible to achieve - environmental database creation and interchange a large source of problems
- Industry not motivated to take action
- Past efforts to rectify the situation only partially successful
- Efforts to energize existing projects or industry to take on the task failed

Timing

- Early 90's: based on 80's experience, high potential and promise for use of heterogeneous networked systems
- Nearly two years of effort to expand existing projects to take on ("own") and solve the problem
- The idea for "SEDRIS" initiated in May 1994, work began in September '94
- In response to interchange deficiencies faced by STRICOM and DARPA's projects
- Started as an effort to "fix" data interchange problem so we can then focus on interoperability
- Initially envisioned as a few person-months of effort over a few calendar months!

Small team, big ideas

- A team of six experienced engineers
 - Database, visual, SAF, vehicle simulation, & systems engineers
- Based on a philosophy of practical solutions built on solid technologies and iterative design
- Established guiding principals for development
- Balance between practicality and elegance
- Focus on core design first, dress it up later
- Content before form (or process)
- Favor no domain or application over any other
- Emphasize important but neglected business areas
- Recognize the need for expertise from outside

Technical Challenges

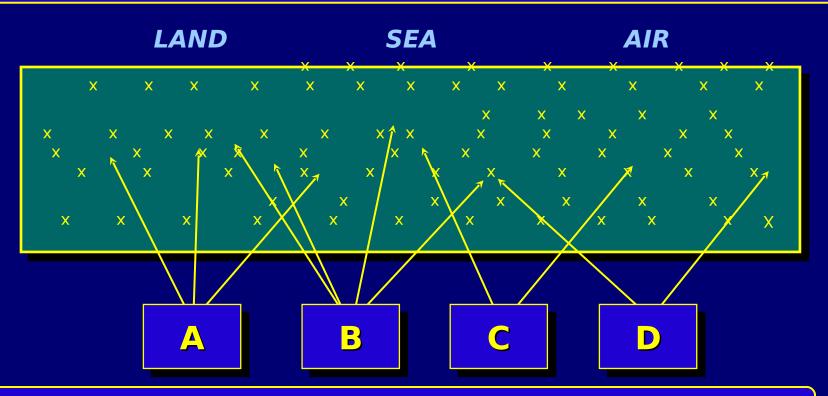
- Can there be one model that accommodates many
- Generalize the result to tackle similar problems, but stay specific enough so users can find their solutions
- Must stay practical size, speed, efficiency
- Full blown semantics cannot be mandatory, but highly encouraged (through business incentives)
- Design solutions beyond state of the art, 5-10 years
- Cover all the domains of environment
- Support all classes of applications
- Establish a foundation that can be grown without requiring to be rebuilt
- Provide software tools to reduce effort

Business Challenges

- Is it ready for a test drive?!
- Have we thought about (but not done) all the issues
 - is there a home for different business areas?
- Who knows the requirements? Everybody is in charge!
- Industry vs. government
- How to get buy-in from (a CPFF) industry!
- Market size and volunteer participation (incentives)
- Where do we get the money?!
- Seeding the community
- Changing an established mind set
- Maximum return on minimal investment
- Who cares about infrastructure technologies

Tackling the Requirements Problem

Very large number of users with both common & unique requi



Agencies or companies that produce environmental datab

The Key: Small number of environmental database builders

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The Tough Problems

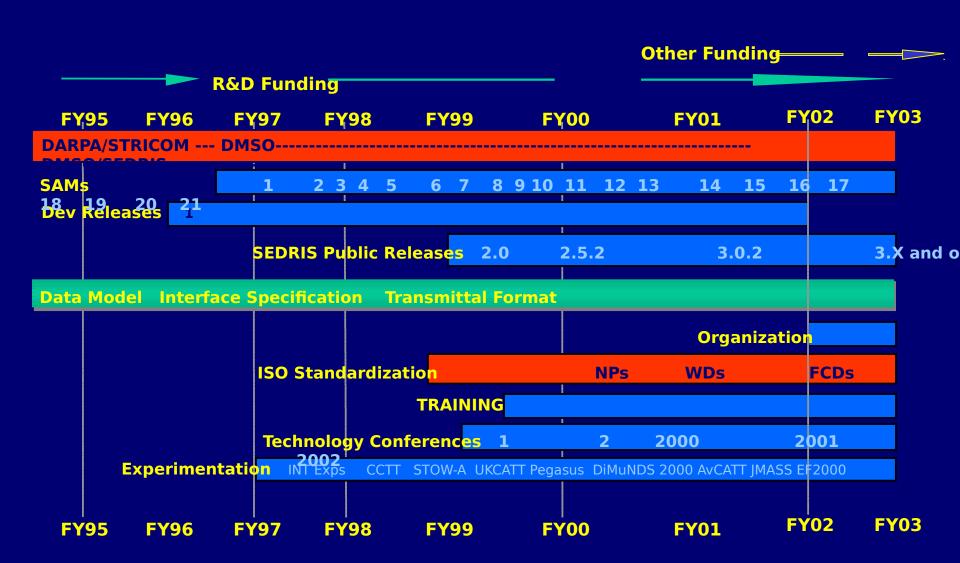
- Get a total set of requirements
- Keep commercial processes and proprietary products involved but maintain an open exchange mechanism

- Different views of the environment
 - Air, land, sea, space
 - Spatial location and orientation (coordinate system and datum)
- Lack of underlying environmental framework
 - No integrated reference model available
 - Representation
 - Naming/semantics
 - Existing Data Models are conceptual, future models which are non-integrated and don't address current data repositories and data interchange requirements

Commercial Process Issues

- Proprietary products (are not bad)
- Open exchange (same place) required for interoperability
- Value-added tools and utilities for small product volume

The Development Timeline



Within the first nine months...

- Developed the core technology (data representation model) using a small, focused team of experts
- Addressing terrain, atmosphere, and ocean domains
- Unified and articulated the basics of environmental data requirements
- Refined it based on feedback
- Involved the community and key M&S vendors and data providers
 - Seeded the community by targeting industry partners
 - Briefed the community at industry conferences
- Started the project move to DMSO
- Began expanding the core team

Within 18 months ...

- Solicited and selected industry participation through a STRICOM BAA Process
- Established an integrated management team
- Migrated to an object oriented DRM
- Implemented, iterated, & evolved software prototypes
- Web site and internal e-mail lists established
- Outreach (DIS/SIW, I/ITSEC, program briefs, ...)
- Began verification of the DRM through small interchange experiments, conversions, and tools
 - Terrain features (VPF data)
 - 3D models/icons
- Initial assessment of possible formats

Within 36 months ...

- Engaged in development through many SEDRIS Associates (and associate meetings (SAMs))
- Refined the DRM and the API
- Completed the design of the format
- Verification through more interchange experiments
- New tools and conversion applications generated
- Outreach (I/ITSEC, DMSO Industry Days, SIW, OGC, ...)
- Technology insertion to other programs (WARSIM, JSIMS)
- Began spinning off EDCS & SRM as independent pieces
- Began looking into standardization efforts
- Tools ... and more tools ...

SEDRIS Today: Mature Technologies

- Focus on standardization and market development
- Develop and conduct more training (Education)
- Establish certification & compliance testing processes
- Expand the marketplace through focused experiments and exercise involvement (Outreach)
- Maintain and configuration manage the interchange mechanism (Infrastructure Support & Sustainment)
- Monitor customer satisfaction
- Implement approved changes based on operational use

Standards Development Objectives

- Document technologies as recognized standards
- Obtain review, and feedback, from the broader international community
- Establish international standards
- Promote software implementations:
 - Software library for the Spatial Reference Model (SRM)
 - Data dictionary database and mapping software for the Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS)

ISO / IEC Standards

- 18023: SEDRIS multi-part -
 - Part 1: SEDRIS Functional Specification (includes the Data Representation Model and the Interface Specification)
 - Part 2: SEDRIS Transmittal Format
 - Part 3: SEDRIS Transmittal Format Binary Encoding
- 18024: SEDRIS Language Bindings multi-part, initially -Part 4: SEDRIS Language Binding to ISO C
- 18025: Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS)
- 18026: Spatial Reference Model (SRM)
- 18041: EDCS Language Bindings multi-part, initially -Part 4: EDCS Language Binding to ISO C
- 18042: SRM Language Bindings multi-part, initially -Part 4: SRM Language Binding to ISO C

Participating in ISO / IEC Standards

- SEDRIS standards work assigned to Joint Technical Committee 1 (JTC1) Sub-Committee 24 (SC 24) (Computer Graphics and Image Processing)
- SC 24 established Working Group 8 (WG 8) (Environmental Representation): SEDRIS work started October 1999
- ISO / IEC standards development steps: Working Draft (WD), Committee Draft (CD), Final Committee Draft (FCD), Draft International Standard (DIS), International Standard (IS)
- National standards development organizations represent member countries in the ISO / IEC standards development, review, and voting process
- One vote per member country
- For more information see the following web sites:
 - http://www.iso.ch
 - http://www.jtc1.org
 - http://www.bsi.org.uk/sc24
 - http://www.sedris.org/wg8home

Other Standards Activities

- Simulation Interoperability Standards
 Organization (SISO) has established product
 development groups (PDG) to review,
 promote, and establish SEDRIS -developed
 technologies as SISO guidance and / or
 reference products
- PDGs working on EDCS and SRM to:
 - Review and input to ISO / IEC standards for EDCS and SRM
 - Adopt existing, and develop new, technical implementations of EDCS and SRM as SISO products
- For more information on SISO PDG activities visit the SISO web site at: http://www.sisostds.org

How the Pieces fit Together

Non changing or infrequently changing

ISO/IEC Standards

1. 18023: SEDRIS Functional Specification

2. 18024: SEDRIS Language Bindings: C

3. 18025: Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS)

4. 18026: Spatial Reference Model (SRM)

5. 18041: EDCS Language Bindings: C

6. 18042: SRM Language Bindings: C

SISO Products

mplementation Specific

- 1. SRM Software
- 2. EDCS Database and Software
- 3. EDCS Mapping Documents
- 4. Reports and Guidance Documents

Tools & Utilities

- 1. Browser
- 7. Ocean Profile
- 2. Checker
- 8. SEE-IT
- 3. Depth
- 9. Side-By-Side Viewer
- 4. Feature Viewer 10. Wind Map
- 5. Model Viewer 11. API Implementations
- 6. Netscape Plug-In & Format conversions
 - 12. Others



Products

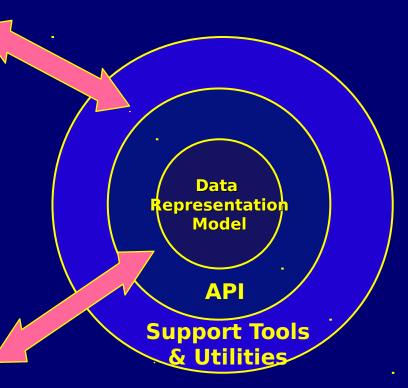
Frequent

Updates

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Associates and Core Team Roles

- SEDRIS Associates (key environmental database developers/users)
 - Review and feedback
 - Data Representation Model
 - Interface Specification (API)
 - Native-model mapping
 - Interchange experiments
 - Value-added tools/utilities
- Core Team
 - Manage evolution
 - Data Representation Model
 - Interface Specification (API)
 - Reference implementation(s)
 - Transmittal Format
 - Common tools & applications



Industry Associate Developers ...

- AcuSoft, Inc.
- STN ATLAS Elektronik GmbH
- Boeing
- Charles River Analytics, Inc. (CRA)
- Curl Corporation
- Cybernet Systems Corporation
- ERDAS
- Evans and Sutherland (E&S)
- JRM Enterprises, Inc.
- Indra
- L3 Communications Link Simulation & Training
- Lockheed Martin Information Systems (LMIS)
- Lockheed Martin Tactical Defense Systems (LMTDS)
- Logicon-TASC
- MultiGen Paradigm Inc. (MPI)

- Northrup Grumman
- Oktal
- Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
- ProLogic
- Raytheon Systems Company
- Raytheon Training Systems
- Reality By Design Government Systems, LLC (RBD)
- Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)
- SGI
- Soft Reality, Inc.
- SOGITEC
- TerraSim
- TerrEx
- Thales Training & Simulation (TT&S)
- VCOM3D, Inc.

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More Associate Implementers

Government

- U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Mounted Maneuver Battlespace Battle Lab (MMBL) - Ft. Knox
- U.S. Army Communications Electronics Command (CECOM) Night Vision & Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD) - Ft. Belvoir
- U.S. Naval Surface Warfare Center - Dahlgren Division
- U.S. Joint Warfare System (JWARS) Joint Program Office / CACI

Academic

 University of Central Florida - Institute for Simulation and Training (UCF - IST)

Other Participating Organizations

- Arteon, Inc.
- BVR Systems Ltd. (Israel)
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)
- Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA)
- The MITRE Corporation
- Logicon Sterling Software, Inc.
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)
- Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division (NAWC / TSD)
- Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO)
- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)
- SRI International
- U.S. Air Force Combat Climatology Center (AFCCC)
- U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Command (ERDC) Topographic Engineering Center (TEC)
- U.S. Army Simulation Training and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM)

Supporting Organizations & Programs

- AEgis Technologies Group, Inc.
- Armed Forces Training Systems, Inc. (AFTS)
- Combined Arms Tactical Trainers (CATT)
- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)
- Defense Modeling and Simulation Office (DMSO)
- Distributed Simulation Technology, Inc. (DiSTI)
- Joint Modeling & Simulation System, Joint Program Office (JMASS / JPO)
- Joint Simulation System, Joint Program Office (JSIMS/JPO)
- Joint Strike Fighter, Joint Program Office (JSF / JPO)
- Quantum Research International
- U.K. Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (UKCATT)
- U.S. Air Force Weather Agency (AFWA)
- U.S. Army Model and Simulation Office (AMSO)
- Virtual Emergency Response Training System (VERTS)

... other Participants / Contributors

Government Organizations:

- Defence Science and Technical Laboratory (DSTL) (United Kingdom)
- Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) (Australia)
- Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) (Netherlands)
- Defence Research Establishment (Sweden)
- Ministry of Defence (MoD) (Singapore)
- NATO Command, Control, and Consultative Agency (NC3A)

International Membership Organizations:

- ISO and ISO / IEC Technical Committees and Sub-Committees
- Open Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Consortium (OGC)
- Digital Geographic Information Working Group (DGIWG)
- Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization (SISO)
- NATO (M&S Coordination Office, M&S Group, and Armaments Groups)

Associate Responsibilities

- Learn to "speak" SEDRIS (the data representation model)
- Monitor and participate in SEDRIS e-mail discussions
- Participate in SEDRIS Associate Meetings (as needed)
- Contribute to the state of the art in SEDRIS
- Provide feedback on SEDRIS technologies
- Educate other SEDRIS team members on their domain-specific issues and topics
- Develop "mapping documents" between their native format (if any) and SEDRIS
- Develop conversion software between their native format (if any) and SEDRIS
- Validate their conversion software (if any) by conducting comparison experiments
- Develop tools, utilities, or applications (as applicable)
- Cooperate and collaborate with other associates on projects of mutual benefit
- Promote SEDRIS and its use

Benefits of being an Associate

- Direct access to advance information on upcoming SEDRIS version additions, changes, or modifications.
- Benefit from interim releases of core technologies that can be used in early prototyping, advance product integration, or inclusion in project-specific milestones prior to the next formal release.
- Access to other associates' software that is releasable and of mutual value.
- Access to prototypes, tools, utilities, converters, and other applications.
- Interaction with others actively working on SEDRIS, including core team members.
- Opportunity to influence and shape the core SEDRIS technologies.

How to become an Associate

- Associate status is granted by the SEDRIS
 Management Team based on evaluation of the responses to the following questions.
 - What is the interest in becoming an associate?
 - What value is SEDRIS expected to provide the associate?
 - What benefit(s) will the associate offer SEDRIS?
 - What funding resources are expected to cover the associate's work?
 - Who are the primary points of contact and expected performers?
 - How long after start is the associate expecting to remain an active participant?
- The answer to these questions, in the form of a short white paper or proposal, along with any other pertinent information should be sent to: semgmt@sedris.org.

Recap

- An unambiguous representation of environmental data
 - Semantics and relationships of data elements
 - Expressed in a data representation model, with an
 - Associated data coding specification
 - All environmental domains
- An efficient interchange of environmental data
 - Promotes sharing and re-use
 - Ease of access and software development (API)
 - Tools and applications
- Undergoing international standardization (Your participation is Welcome!)
- Currently in use, rigorously tested
- Powerful representational and interchange technology
- Enabling businesses to succeed and grow

Performance Measures

- Greater number of accessible databases
- More rapid, cost effective access to databases
- Lower development costs through greater reuse
- Increased capability to facilitate rapid response requirements
- Lower life cycle management costs
- Incorporation of the SEDRIS concepts and technology in commercial products
- Agency letters stating adoption of SEDRIS as a way of doing business
- Government stated SEDRIS requirement
- Increase in number of contractors using SEDRIS as a data exchange format
- Monitor customer satisfaction
- MSRR, MEL, etc. requests for SEDRIS as a format for data exchange
- Positive customer feedback through web page and/or surveys

Issues to Consider in Human Behavior Representation / Modeling

- What is the size of the market for human behavior modeling?
- Who are the dominant players?
- What problems are currently faced by the community dealing with human behavior modeling (what is the exact motivation)?
- Separating human behavior representation, human behavior modeling, and human behavior
- Is the separation between models that create or use behavior and "behavior data sets" (e.g. initial conditions, behaviors over a certain time, behavior "animation" (predefined series/sequences of actions)) practiced or at least clear in industry?

Behavior Representation / Modeling

- What does it mean to have "human behavior data" (vs. algorithm)? Is this data "after the fact"?
- What "human behavior data sets" would one share?
- Are there tools or established processes for creating "human behavior data"? Should there be? What should be their requirements for input and output?
- How can/will such new technology be applied to other broader (non-military M&S) business areas? How does aggregate behavior (group, herd) differ from organization behavior, vs. organized behavior?
- Will the development of these technology be limited to military domain? Will technology development be separated from business niche?
- Don't decision making models (optimized or not) go hand in hand with behavior modeling (2nd and 3rd initiatives for FYxx)?

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What lessons can be used....

- Don't worry about money!
- Focus on business AND technical needs
- Treat it as product development (life cycle, marketing, engineering, testing, sales, training, evolution, ...)
- Start with a small team of ...
- Establish some guiding axioms
- Worry more about content than process at this stage
- Produce fundamental and strong solutions first
- Keep it practical, but tend to systems engineering too
- Pick a name around then (but be careful, names do last)
- Open it for broader review based on initial strong product
- Document your products
- Involve industry, provide incentives
- Add more (people and technology) to the mix
- Manage the growth (stir carefully), and market appropriately
- Plan for handing it off to industry

Back up / Extra charts

Definitions

- OED: Behavior way of behaving
- OED: Behave act or react in a specified way
- "Human Behavior" -
 - Actions, in a given context or situation, that result from processing emotions and reasoning based on reactions to (human) sensory inputs, and are combined with past experiences